

ABOUT \$1,000,000 SPENT FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

Rockefeller Foundation Stands Ready
to Use Millions More if
Necessary.

ALSO HELPS POOR IN NEW YORK

Sum of \$45,000 Contributed for This
Purpose—Statement Detailing Ac-
tivities of Foundation Issued by
Authority of Its President.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Rockefeller Foundation already has spent about \$1,000,000 for the relief of the starving population of Belgium. The foundation further "is ready to spend millions of dollars, if necessary, in this direction."

A statement detailing the activities of the foundation, authorized to-night by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as president of the foundation, said in part: "The foundation has thus far dispatched to Belgium 4,000 tons of relief, which already has been received and distributed. It is now loading a second ship in New York harbor, which will carry 6,500 tons, and has purchased for delivery at Philadelphia to a third ship 250,000 bushels of wheat. These three shipments represent an expenditure of about \$1,000,000. It has also sent a commission to Europe to advise the government of Belgium as to the relief to noncombatants may be most effectively provided, and is ready to spend millions of dollars if necessary in this direction."

The foundation also has just voted to contribute \$45,000 to assist in the relief of the poor of New York City, realizing that the war and the industrial depression have created a great need for help, and acting upon requests from various local charitable organizations."

FORMER CANADIAN MINISTER

TO DIRECT INQUIRY
The statement also said that the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations is contemplating an investigation of the foundation's plan to conduct inquiry into industrial relations, and regarding this branch of the foundation's work, says:

"Next in public interest to the Belgian relief work has been the establishment of a fact-finding commission to investigate industrial relations, to direct which Mr. Mackenzie King, formerly Minister of Labor of Canada, has been appointed."

Upon the establishment of the Rockefeller Foundation, one of the first matters discussed was the advisability of the organization of such an institution, and a committee of leading economists and business men were selected to consider whether such an organization could wisely be established.

"While the general subject of economic research was under consideration, the industrial district of Colorado impressed the president of the foundation with the great need and public importance of finding an effective means to prevent such conflict, and caused him to urge a fact-finding study of industrial relations as the most important immediate inquiry to which the foundation could direct its attention."

In view of the passion aroused in Colorado and many divergent interests involved there, it was felt that the foundation itself should not interfere in that situation, but that it was the duty of the foundation to find the root causes of that and similar disturbances to be ascertained, and, if possible, removed, not only in Colorado but elsewhere.

DIRECTLY CONCERNED

IN AVOIDING TROUBLE
"The Rockefeller Foundation is, moreover, a larger owner of corporate securities, and in that capacity is itself directly concerned in maintaining harmonious relations between the companies in which it is interested and their employees. It was therefore felt that if the foundation could work out, on a basis comparable with sound economic, a substantial improvement in the relations between capital and labor it would not only be discharging its obligations as indirectly a large employer of labor, but would also perform for the general public a greater social service than it could render along usual philanthropic lines."

"Mr. King has, from the outset, indicated to the foundation his desire to find any form of organization which may cause it even to appear that his work is intended to rival or encroach upon the work of existing organizations and in particular the work properly assigned to government departments and agencies."

Regarding further activities of the foundation, the statement says: "The foundation has established the International Human Relations Commission, the purpose of which is to extend, not only in this country, but to foreign countries and peoples, the work of eradicating the hookworm disease and the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public health and sanitation. The commission is already at work in the British West Indies, Central America, Ceylon, the Malay States and the Philippines."

"Other appropriations of special public significance are: \$2,550,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for addition to land, buildings and endowment; \$750,000 toward a fund being raised by Wellesley College because of the emergency resulting from its extensive fire loss; \$225,000 for the purchase of a tract of 35,000 acres on the Louisiana coast, west of the Gulf of Mexico, which has been turned over to the Louisiana Conservation Commission as a refuge for migratory birds which gather here in winter from all parts of the North American Continent."

REASONS FOR GIVING

DETAILS AT THIS TIME

In explaining the reasons for giving these details at this time, the statement says: "Its object being wholly one of public service the policy of the foundation is to furnish current information with reference to its work, hoping thereby to enlist that confidence and active cooperation on the part of the public which is so necessary to the successful fulfillment of its purposes."

The major activities so far undertaken by the foundation are summarized in to-night's announcement, it is said, and a statement covering completely the finances of the foundation is in preparation and will be made public.

RAID "SPEAK-EASY"

Policemen Galbraith and J. J. Smith to-night raided an alleged "speak-easy" at 603 St. James Street, and arrested two white men, three colored women and seven negro men found in the place. They also captured a basket full of whiskey and beer, in bottles, besides having some one purchase liquor as evidence. The case will be heard in the Police Court this morning.

The white men gave the names of Frank Timine and George Fox, both of this city. William Wright, colored, was arrested on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house and with selling liquor without a license. The other people found in the house at the time were charged with being and disorderly at the place. Three trips of the patrol wagon were necessary to bring the prisoners and the captured liquor to the station house.

CANAL CUTS REVENUES OF RAILWAY COMPANIES

Steamship Lines Take Away Much of
Business in Fruit and
Vegetables.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 6.—Competition between the transcontinental railroads and the steamship companies using the Panama Canal has made itself so felt that President William Spruille, of the Southern Pacific Company, in a statement here, declared: "The commerce of the Pacific Coast is in the throes of a transportation crisis."

It was assumed in advance that the steamship lines would reach out successfully for bulk cargoes and imperishable foodstuffs, but within the week one of the biggest companies has announced that it is in the market for fruit and vegetables, hitherto shipped by rail in refrigerated cars. This commerce has been one of the most valuable revenue producers the railways have had.

The tonnage from California to the Atlantic seaboard, said President Spruille, "by sea and rail combined in August, September and October of 1913, was 29,000 tons. Of this the railroads got 67,000 tons, and the sea carriers got 53,000 tons."

At the same period in 1914 the total tonnage was 170,000. Of this the railroads got 87,000 tons, and the sea carriers got 103,000 tons.

RICHMOND BEHIND
OTHER CITIES IN
SCHOOL SUPPORT

(Continued From First Page.)

city's young people shows that they are engaged in the most varied sorts of work, ranging from acting to agent, machinist to messenger, stenographer to milliner, and blacksmith to boot-black. The study further shows that a few occupations engage a large portion of the young people, while the remainder are scattered through a great variety of different acts of work.

Facts as to occupations were gathered from many hundred young men and women less than twenty-one years of age and at work. This study showed that more than one-third of all the white young men are engaged as clerks or salesmen, while the rest are in work in the great variety of industrial and mercantile occupations. Of each five white young women at work, one is a stenographer, one a saleswoman, and one an operative in a tobacco factory.

COLORADO OCCUPATIONS
ARE LESS VARIED

The occupations of the colored young men and women are less varied than those of the white. Two-thirds of the colored young men are engaged in five occupations. They are porters, teamsters, laborers, messengers, and tobacco operatives. Similarly four-fifths of the colored young women are engaged in four occupations. They are servants, laundresses, nurses and tobacco operatives.

There are no children under fourteen years of age employed in the printing, building and metal trades, and there are comparatively few apprentices in the industrial trades. The fact that the workers have received in Richmond whatever training they have had, and about three-fourths of them in Virginia.

Not only is there relatively very little moving about from place to place, but there is very little shifting about from occupation to occupation. About 42 per cent of the workers in these trades have been in their present occupations from six to fifteen years, and two-thirds have never been in any other occupation than their present one.

Practically none of the workers in these trades became a wage earner before the age of fourteen; about seven-eighths of them began to work after reaching fifteen years of age; more than one-half entered employment after fifteen and under eighteen years of age.

PROGRESS IMPEDED BY
LACK OF EDUCATION

Richmond workers come from the elementary schools. The typical mechanic in these trades has had less than seven years of schooling, 50 per cent having received not more than seven years of any sort of schooling. Only six out of 509 had received as much as eleven years of schooling. Much of this school attendance in ungraded classes in rural districts. More than 50 per cent of these workers reported that progress in their trades is, or has been, impeded by lack of education.

The investigators found that the wages of Richmond's young people shows four significant facts. First, the earnings of the boys are much larger than those of the girls. Second, the earnings of the whites are larger than those of the colored. Third, among white boys and girls, wages are comparatively low up to the age of eighteen, and then increase suddenly and permanently. Fourth, among the colored boys and girls, earnings show but slight increase with advancing age, and this is especially true among the girls.

All of these findings, the report holds, have important bearings on the problems of industrial education. They emphasize the need of more and better training for workers. The fact that the wages of the young people are low up to the age of eighteen, and that they then increase rapidly, it is pointed out, indicates that in general employers are unwilling to invest in the education of their immature boys and girls and that the best investment that a boy or girl can make from fourteen to eighteen is to secure the training which will enable him or her to do the best work and to earn the largest wages after the age of eighteen.

MUST INCREASE AVERAGE
OF COMMON SCHOOLING

The study of conditions in the schools shows that the children who are thirteen and fourteen years old are scattered through the grades from the first elementary to the third class in the high school. Boys and girls at these ages drop out of school rapidly and go to work. The fact that more than half of them are in the sixth grade or below in the city of Richmond indicates that many of them may be expected to leave school soon and go to work with an educational preparation so inadequate as to hamper them in their vocations and seriously to reduce their value to the community. One of the most important problems in the progress of vocational education in Richmond, the investigators point out, is the increasing of the amount of common schooling secured by the average boy and girl.

In Richmond, the survey reports, as elsewhere, public education can be bought and paid for. A perpetual problem of the city is how many of its children it is willing to educate, and how well. Within limits that have never been reached, either here or elsewhere, the city may secure for its children as much and as good education as it is able and willing to pay for. The problem now confronting Richmond is the problem of the amount and quality of the education that it is going to buy during the coming years. As compared with forty cities of its size in the United States, Richmond is a wealthy city. For every dollar that the average city in this group spends for public education from each thousand dollars' worth of property, Richmond spends only 64 cents. As compared with the other cities of her class, the survey finds, Richmond spends more generously than the rest for highways and sanitation, about as much for fire protection, and less than almost any other city for the support of the public schools.

WILL LIGHT ENTIRE OCEAN, DECLARES NIKOLA TESLA

New Principles of Electrical Construction Will Revolutionize Activities of Life.

WAR TO BECOME IMPOSSIBILITY

Will Be in Power of Man to Precipitate Rain and Transmit Human Voice or Picture From One Point of Globe to Other.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, December 6.—Nikola Tesla, scientist and inventor, at the Waldorf to-night, said that he saw the end of war in the application of new principles of electrical construction he has discovered, and with which he expects to revolutionize many of the activities of life.

"Apparatus designed in accordance with my invention, even if it be of small dimensions, is capable of transforming energy of tens and hundreds of thousands horsepower," said Mr. Tesla.

"The lighting of the ocean is only one of the less important results to be achieved by the use of this invention. I have planned many of the details of a plant which might be erected at the Azores, and which would be amply sufficient to illuminate the entire ocean, so that such a disaster as that of the Titanic would not be repeated. The light would be soft and of very small intensity, but quite adequate to the purpose."

"A very timely application could just now be made in England, where a plant could be provided for illuminating London and the country in general at night to rob an attack by Zeppelins of its principal terrors. I have calculated that a plant of 75,000 horsepower would be required for the Azores, but much less power would do for the London application."

"One of the even more valuable uses to which this invention can be put is the transmission of the human voice or any kind of picture or image from one point of the globe to the other, irrespective of distance. Lighting of isolated and inaccessible places on land or sea can be effected by this new means in cheap and satisfactory manner."

"The employment of apparatus involving the same principles will, I am satisfied, lead to undreamed-of achievements. For example it would be the power of man to precipitate rain, to draw unlimited quantities of water from the ocean. Lakes and rivers will be created in this manner, and the whole globe transformed, all the work being performed by the sun, men simply controlling the process."

"Perhaps the greatest results will be in the destruction of the atom and the release of its immense energy. The discovery will make the gun obsolete. The battles of the future will be fought with electric waves. The destructive power under control will be so prodigious that on this account alone war will become an impossibility."

PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Address on "Ballad Poetry" Is Delivered by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith. New Members Initiated.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WILLIAMSBURG, VA., December 6.—Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, last night delivered the address before the William and Mary Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at its annual celebration. Dr. Smith's subject was "Ballad Poetry," and his scholarly remarks were greatly appreciated by the members as well as the students and townspeople gathered to hear him.

Following the address a label, on which were inscribed some of the priorities of William and Mary, was presented by Captain John Coke, of Troy, Ohio, on behalf of the Colonial Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities to President Lyon G. Tyler and Rector Robert M. Hughes, representing the faculty and the board of visitors.

The society held its secret initiation of new members. The initiation was followed by the annual banquet in the library, presided over by Robert M. Hughes, president of the chapter. The alumni initiated included: G. E. Booker, D. D.; R. B. Jackson, A. B.; W. T. Hodges, A. B.; John S. Coke, A. B.; P. D. Goodwin, A. M.; Paul Howie, M. D.; W. K. Doty, A. B. L.; Rev. N. B. Thomas, A. B.; C. M. Hall, A. B.; B. L. E. R. Wilcox, A. B.

The nonalumni taken in were Samuel J. Anderson, B. S., Richmond, and J. G. de Rouilhac, Hamilton, M. A., Ph. D., University of North Carolina.

AMUSEMENTS

Academy—Motion pictures, "Arctic Hunt" and "With Colonel Roosevelt in South America," matinee and night. Empire—The Girl From Out Yonder. Lyric—Popular vaudeville, matinee and night. Bijou—The Charming Widows, burlesque.

At the Theatre To-Day. Beginning with a performance this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Academy of Music offers a three-day engagement of the motion pictures showing the Arctic hunt engaged in by Captain Kleinschmidt for the Carnegie Museum, and Andre Roosevelt expedition in South America. There will be matinees as well as evening performances to-day, Tuesday and Wednesday.

At the Colonial Theatre, for the last week of its stay there, the Gracie Scott Company presents "The Girl From Out Yonder." The principal role should fit Miss Scott admirably, and the piece should prove one of the most attractive of Mr. Newing's season.

With a new leading woman, ingenue and juvenile in her company, Miss La Verne's production, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," at the Empire Theatre this week will be viewed with interest. The play is a bright farce, and when well played is extremely amusing.

Homer Lind, a genuine grand opera baritone, who sang the role of Amfortas in Henry VIII. Savage's production of "Parafal," heads the Lyric's bill for the first half of the week, while several other promising acts are also programmed.

The Charming Widows will sing burlesque swan song at the Bijou Theatre this week. It is doubtful if we shall ever look upon the like of these shows in Richmond again—for if burlesque returns, it will be in a somewhat different form—so the stage will probably turn out in full force to look at these widows.

CONGRESS FACES BUSY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Continued From First Page.)

Southern Senators and Representatives will be held to-morrow night or Tuesday morning to discuss the subject.

MILITARY SITUATION

INFORMALLY DISCUSSED
Members already in Washington have informally discussed the military situation particularly agitation started by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, for an investigation into the preparedness of the United States for war. Representative Gardner's resolution for investigation has been pending in the House since the latter part of last session. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, plans to introduce a similar resolution in the Senate.

Administration leaders and the President are understood to oppose the resolution, arguing that all facts relating to the condition of the army and navy are known or are available. Appropriations for the army and navy will further open debate on the military situation. Both the House Military and Naval Committees have been at work on supply bills, and will continue daily sessions.

In the Naval Committee the battleship construction program is the chief subject. Secretary Daniels will appear before the committee during the week to discuss the building program and naval requirements. Champions of increased naval construction are certain to urge a three or four-battleship program, the erection of more torpedo boats and submarines and increased outlays for aviation work.

Rivers and harbors appropriations, greatly curtailed at the last session, will be pressed again, but it is not likely, according to party leaders, that new projects will be urged. Another measure which will occupy much of the session's attention will be the ship purchase bill, which, it is understood, will be included in the administration program. Constitutional amendments for suffrage and national prohibition also are pending.

COTTON WAREHOUSE BILL

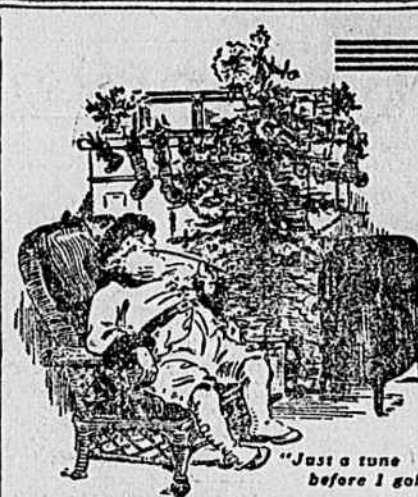
WILL PASS, LEVER SAYS
"President Wilson is for my cotton warehouse bill, and it will pass the House," declared Representative Lever, of South Carolina, to-night. He added that Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, would report to-morrow a bill to consider it, that committee already having agreed to it. The bill is a substitute for a similar measure passed by the Senate, and is designed to make the purpose of the legislation more clear.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Lever said, "that the estimates to the various congressional committees show large increases over last year. The increase in the estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture to Congress to-morrow, aggregating \$20,706,000, constitutes an increase of \$810,000, and this increase probably is the lowest of the big appropriation drafts."

"The agricultural bill probably will not provide the money needed for the support of the livestock foot-and-mouth disease epidemic, but a separate bill probably will be reported to the House with an appropriation aggregating \$2,500,000."

December Wedding.

LYNCHBURG, VA., December 6.—Mrs. Alice Emeline Roberts, of Housatonic, has announced the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Miss Margaret Leander Roberts, to Oliver Carson Cawley, of South Boston. The event will take place December 23 at Dan River Baptist Church, Halifax County.



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Country Are the
Tobacco Chewers"—
said one of the greatest thinkers
this country ever produced.

Says the Farmer:
"When a man asks me what
I'll take for my cotton I don't
even begin to figure until
I've had a chew of PICNIC
TWIST."

"When your answer means
something, it's then you want
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some quick, clear, sure thinking before you say anything."

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They did some thinking, and PICNIC TWIST helped.
Do you want a tobacco that will give you the "punch"
today without the "bump" tomorrow?
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there is in any dark, "strong" tobacco.

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